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Psocina of the United States," in which he calls attention to the curious structure of the claws possessed by many Psocina. The basis of the claw is enlarged beneath in the manner of a blunt projection with what appear to be two strong bristles of unequal length. Under a strong magnifying power it appears, however, that the longer of these bristles is in reality a kind of hose or funnel, open at tip and finely striate. In a few instances Dr. Hagen observed in the interior of the funnel a large number of very fine threads ending in a little knob. The functional character of this structure remains unexplained.

INSECT COLLECTION FOR SALE.—The collection of Coleoptera of the late Mr. C. Trabant of New Orleans, who was a zealous and careful collector and student of insects, is offered for sale by his widow. We are informed that this collection consists of nearly 10,000 specimens, representing about 2000 species, and, from a sample box sent us, we can attest that the specimens are in fair condition and that the collection is well worth the low price (\$200) asked for it, and which includes the cabinet. The whole cabinet consists of 40 large drawers, 26 of which are filled with North American beetles (chiefly from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas), and 10 with Coleoptera from Europe. For further particulars apply to H. D. Schmidt, M. D., 263 ½ Canal street, New Orleans, La.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

PROFESSOR BAIRD'S REPORT FOR 1880.—Owing to the great strain on the Government Printing Office at Washington, matter prepared for the press is compelled to lie for months before publication. This is true of the Smithsonian Annual Report. The matter was ready for the printer six months ago, but we have just received the preliminary pamphlet, and shall have to wait some weeks yet for the bound volume. The portions especially valuable to anthropologists in Professor Baird's Report, are Cushing's explorations among the Indians of the Zuñi Pueblo, Capt. Bendire's researches in the Northwest, Boehmer's index to Smithsonian Publications in archæology and ethnology, Vol. xxii of Contributions to Knowledge (containing Jones' "Explorations of the aboriginal remains of Tennessee;" Habel's "Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumalwhuapa in Guatemala;" Charles Rau's "Archæological collection of the United States National Museum;" Charles Rau's "Palenque Tablet," and W. H. Dall's "Remains of later prehistoric Man obtained from the caves in the Catharine archipelago"). Further notes will be found upon the antiquities of Antigua and Guadalupe, and upon the Annual Report of 1879.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.—The fourteenth annual report of this famous institution, marked

¹ Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

also Vol. III, No. 1, contains the reports of the curator, Professor F. W. Putnam, and that of the treasurer, together with a list of donations to the museum. In this notice the last shall be first. The authorities of the museum could do no wiser thing than to practice the most scrupulous care in giving credit to its benefactors. It is astonishing what an amount of hard work many individuals will perform merely to see their name in print in honorable connections. To put it in their language: "I want my children or my friends to see what I have done for science." In this matter of credit the Peabody is not only scrupulous, but is very wise in being so. The amount charged to the curator for the year's work is \$11,295.44, which no doubt has been properly audited, though we have not much talent in detecting errors in that direction. The useful part of the report is the account of the year's work by the curator.

CHANGES IN MYA AND LUNATIA SINCE THE DEPOSITION OF THE NEW ENGLAND SHELL-HEAPS, by Edward S. Morse, before the A. A. S. in Cincinnati.—This communication embraced a comparison between the shells peculiar to the ancient deposits made by the Indians along the coast of New England and similar species living on the coast at the present time. He referred to similar comparisons which he had made in Japan, wherein he had found marked changes to have taken place; changes which showed that the proportions of the shells had greatly altered. He had made a large number of measurements of shells from a few shell heaps of Maine and Massachusetts, and had obtained very interesting results. The common clam (*Mya*) from the shell heaps of Goose island, Maine, Ipswich, Mass., and Marblehead, Mass., in comparison with recent forms of the same species, collected in the immediate vicinity of these ancient deposits, showed that the ancient specimens were higher in comparison with their length than the recent specimens.

A comparison of the common beach cockle (*Lunatia*) from the shell-heaps of Marblehead, Mass., showed that the present form had a more depressed spire than the recent form living on the shore to-day, and this variation was in accordance with observations he had made on a similar species in Japan.

ANCIENT JAPANESE BRONZE BELLS, by Edward S. Morse, *Ibid.*—Mr. Morse described the so-called Japanese bronze bells which are dug up in Japan. These bells had been described and figured by Professor Monroe, in the Proceedings of N. Y. Acad. of Sciences. Mr. Kanda, an eminent Japanese archæologist, had questioned their being bells, from their peculiar structure. Mr. Morse had seen a number of different kinds of bells, some of considerable antiquity, but none of them approaching these so-called bronze bells. Mr. Kanda had suggested that they were the ornaments which were formerly hung from the corners of pagoda roofs, but

the fact that none of them showed signs of wear at the point of support, rendered this supposition untenable. Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, the author of a work on Ferns, has given the first suggestion as to the possible use of these objects. He has asked why they may not have been covers to incense burners. Curiously enough old incense burners are dug up which have the same oval shape that a section of the bell shows. The bell has openings at the base and also at the sides and top, so that the smoke of burning incense might escape. It is quite evident that these objects are neither bells nor pagoda ornaments, and this suggestion of Mr. Robinson's may possibly lead to some clue regarding their origin.

WORKED SHELLS IN NEW ENGLAND SHELL-HEAPS, by Edw. S. Morse, *Ibid.*—Mr. Morse called attention to the fact that heretofore no worked shells had been discovered in the New England shell-heaps. A similar absence of worked shells had been noticed in the Japanese shell-heaps. Worked shells were not uncommon in the shell heaps of Florida and California. Mr. Morse then exhibited specimens of the large beach cockle (*Lunatia*) which showed unmistakable signs of having been worked. The work consisted in cutting out a portion of the outer whorl near the suture. To show that this portion could not be artificially broken, he exhibited naturally broken specimens of the same species, both recent and ancient, in which the fractures were entirely unlike the worked shells.

CONGRES ET MISSIONS ETHNOGRAPHIQUES. — From Professor John T. Short, of Columbus, Ohio, we are in receipt of a circular stating the programme and list of delegates for the second session of this body to be held at Geneva, in 1882, on the 10th of April. The labors will be divided into seven sections:

- I. Ethnogeny: Origin and migrations of races.
- II. Ethnology: Development of nations by environment, geographic position, climate and aliment.
- III. Descriptive ethnography: Distribution and classification of peoples, nations, and nationalities over the earth.
- IV. Theoretic ethnography: The conditions of the development of nationalities.
- V. Ethic. Manners and customs of nations.
- VI. Political ethnography: The bases on which the existence of nations rests. Motives which have induced them to group themselves into great States, or to subdivide to secure the advantages of centralization.
- VII. Ethnodyci. International law. The comparative study of legislations from an ethnographic point of view.

The delegates for our country are Professor John T. Short, of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Francis Parkman, Boston, Mass. Either of which gentlemen will be glad to furnish further information respecting the congress.

ITALIAN ANTHROPOLOGY.—Two original memoirs appear in the *Archivio*, Vol. XI, Fasc. I:

Maestrelli, Dr.—The exponent of vital capacity.

Amadeè, Dr. Giuseppe—Numerical anomalies in the human dental system.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

A NEW TYPE OF PERISSODACTYLA.—In a paper on the “homologies and origin of the molar teeth of the Mammalia Educabilia,” published in March, 1874,¹ I ventured the generalization that the primitive types of the Ungulata would be discovered to be characterized by the possession of five-toed plantigrade feet, and tubercular teeth. No Perissodactyle or Artiodactyle mammal was known at that time to possess such feet, nor was any Perissodactyle known to possess tubercular teeth. Shortly after advancing the above hypothesis, I discovered the foot structure of *Coryphodon*, which is five-toed and plantigrade, but the teeth are not of the tubercular type. For this and allied genera, I defined a new order, the *Amblypoda*, and I have published the confident anticipation that genera would be discovered which should possess tubercular (bunodont) teeth. This prediction has not yet been realized. I now, however, record a discovery, which goes far towards satisfying the generalization first mentioned, and indicates that the realization of the prophecy respecting the *Amblypoda*, is only a question of time.

In 1873,² I described from teeth alone, a genus under the name of *Phenacodus*, and although a good many specimens of the dentition have come into my possession since that date, I have never been able to assign the genus its true position in the mammalian class. The teeth resemble those of suilline Ungulates, but I have never had sufficient evidence to permit its reference to that group. Allied genera recently discovered by me, have been stated to have a hog-like dentition, but that their position could not be determined until the structure of the feet shall have been ascertained.

In his recent explorations in the Wasatch Eocene of Wyoming, Mr. J. L. Wortman was fortunate enough to discover a nearly entire skeleton of a *Phenacodus* very near the typical *P. primævus*, which presents all the characters essential to a full determination of its place in the system. The unexpected result is, that this genus must be referred to the order *Perissodactyla*, and that, with its allies, it must form a special division of that order corresponding in the tubercular characters of its teeth with the bunodont or suilline division of the *Artiodactyla*. In this character, however, there is a closer gradation than in the case of the *Artiodactyla*,

¹ Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia.

² Palæontological Bulletin No. 17, Oct., 1873, p. 3; also, Report G. M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers Expl. W. 100 Mer., iv, p. 174—1877.